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ARCHEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

Eighth International Congress of Americanists, Paris, 1890.—M. De Quatrefages was President, and this was the last public function at which he assisted.

Dr. Brinton was one of the Vice Presidents and presided at one of the meetings. M. Desiré Pector, of Nicaragua, but resident at Paris, was Secretary General. There were four or five hundred adherents, about one-half of whom were in attendance.

The questions for discussion were prepared in advance by the committee and announced to the members by circular. One group was as to the

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF AMERICA.

The first question in that group was that presented in 1875 and discussed at nearly every Congress since; Whether the name "America," given to the Western Continent, was not taken from the chain of mountains of a similar name which form cordilleras between Lake Nicaragua and the Mosquito Coast, rather than from the discoverer, Americus Vespuccius? The affirmative was maintained by Prof. Jules Marcou and M. Lambert de St. Bris. The contrary opinion, to wit:—that the name of America was given at San Die near Nancy, and published by Waldseemüller under his *Cosmographia Introductio* was maintained by MM. Jimenez de la Espada, Dr. Hamy, Desiré Pector, Julio Calcano, and others. At the close of the discussion, the President remarked that after the conclusive communications which they had made in favor of the transmission of the name from Americus Vespucci, the question as to the derivation of the name was forever decided and settled. "And," said he, "I hope that it will never figure on the programme of our future Congresses." The question as to an earlier discovery of America was maintained by Mr. Lambert de St. Bris, who attempted to prove that there had been a voyage of Cabot earlier than that of Americus Vespuccius, and also the legend of one still earlier by Cortereal; but none of these met any favor from the Congress, and on the other hand, were universally denounced as traditions and unsupported by evidence.

Mrs. Shipley (née Brown) entered a paper on the "Missing Records of Scandinavian Discovery," declaring her belief in their existence and attributing their suppression to the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church.

The Scandinavian Discoveries of Greenland, was presented by M. Valdemir Schmidt, while M. E. Beaubois argued in favor of the migrations of the Gaul to America during the Middle Ages. MM. Paul Gaffarel and Charles Cariod presented a history of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in America in the time of Christopher Columbus.

Dr. A. Ernst presented some observations upon the culture of the Banana in America. J. Sylvario Jorin questioned whether there was an authentic portrait of Christopher Columbus, and Dr. Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal argued that the remains or ashes of Christopher Columbus were not removed from San Domingo to Havana as was intended and believed. In support of this, he presented the inscription of one of the sarcophagi at San Domingo, indicating that it contained the remains of Columbus. This assertion gave rise to discussion in which this inscription was denounced by de la Rada y Delgado as false and bearing evidence of having been made in modern times. The "Ancient Cartography of America" was presented by Mr. Shipley, and M. Gabriel Marcel gave interesting account of the globes in the Bibliotheque Nationale on which the Continents of America were figured.

The next group of questions comprised

AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGY.

Dr. Ten Kate supported the thesis of Dr. Virchow at the Seventh Congress, to wit:—that we must definitely renounce the theory of a universal type among the American Aborigines. Dr. Ten Kate declared in favor of a plurality of types in America. He found from Cape San Lucas to the River Gila, a distance of 600 kilometres, the extremes of cephalic forms, the indices varying from .6 to 10.0, although he gives no opinions as to which was the most ancient form. The height, too, varies from one metre and 57 centimetres to one metre and 87 centimetres. Taking into consideration these and all other dimensions, he thought he could distinguish more than one type which may have been primitive. He dissents from the idea of the American Indian being a red-skin, but says that his skin is brown or yellow, and to be accounted for by atmospheric and other influences. Dr. Ten Kate declared his conclusions based upon his experience after having made critical anthropological examinations of a large number of Indians, both individual and in tribes. He is forced to the conclusion that many of them possess distinctive mongolite type characters, yet, while there are certain tribes in the northwest like the Tinneh, are

undoubtedly of an Asiatic origin as demonstrated by other than anthropological evidence. He does not at all pretend that this similarity of character springs from Asiatic origin of the North American or that he descends directly from the Mongol. The object is to show the difficulty of determining between hypothesis and fact.

A paper was presented from Mr. Thomas Wilson on the subject of the Paleolithic Age in America. Mr. Wilson presented some of the paleolithic implements found throughout the United States and compared them with Chelléen implements and others of the paleolithic period of Western Europe—called attention to the similarity between the two, and explained at length the radical differences between these and instruments belonging to the Neolithic Age, and announces his conclusion that we may assume the existence of a Paleolithic Period in the United States. He says in a note that, as a working hypothesis, this conclusion is expressed under all reserve and subject to future discoveries; that it is intended to stimulate investigators to seek in the sands and gravels of the Quaternary geological Epoch for paleolithic implements, and that despite their want of beauty, to gather and preserve them for the sake of science. No argument is made as to whether they come from glacial or preglacial regions, nor is any attempt made from them to determine the civilization or culture of the Paleolithic Period, nor to find the man who employed or made these instruments.

The Marquis de Nadaillac presented and read an extended review of the evidence on the subject of "The Earliest American." His origin he confesses to be entirely unknown, but he is of the opinion that he occupied the continent of America during the glacial if not during the pre-glacial period, and that he passed through two periods of cold. In saying this, however, he expressly disclaims any attempt to establish a parallel of the glacial periods of America and Europe. His paper was published at length in the *Revue of Scientific Questions* of Brussels in July, 1891, and is not to be found in the report of this Congress. M. l'Abbe La Petitot, in discussing the paper of the Marquis, bore testimony to the quantity of remains of extinct fossil animals belonging to the Glacial Period which were evidences of having been used by the prehistoric man in the manufacture of his implements. Dr. Fernand de Lisle presented an elaborate paper of 30 or 40 pages, on the subject of the artificial deformation of the skull among Indian tribes of the northwest of America. He took the position alleging it to be borne out by anthropometry, and the experience obtained thereby, that the cranial capacity of the flat-head Indian after having

been subjected to this artificial deformation, was not reduced in volume; that some of them were found to be of extreme capacity of 1625 centimetres, and that, consequently, there would be no reduction of brain-power; also he said this deformation being artificial, was individual and not transmitted by heredity.

Dr. Hamy gave a description of the Cliff Dwellers of the Sierra Madre.

Dr. Leon and Mr. Pinart occupied the attention of the Congress with descriptions of Dental Deformations among the Pre-Columbian Tarasques and the Indians on the Isthmus of Panama. Dr. Leon remarks that these Indians do not possess wisdom-teeth, and he attempts to account for it by a supposed want of virility evidenced by their being without hair on any part of their body, and their beard rudimentary. He found that they also were without canine teeth—being replaced by small molars. Their skulls were deformed artificially. He cited an ancient work *The Relacion de Mechuacan* which stated that the Indians with the round head and of natural form, were not considered brave in battle. M. Pinart remarked that among the Indians of the Isthmus of Panama, the incisor teeth were filed to a point, giving them a saw-tooth appearance. Among the females, on their arrival at womanhood, the canine tooth on the upper left hand side was broken out as a sign that they were fit for marriage.

Dr. P. Ehrenreich described his various voyages among the Aborigines of Brazil in 1884–5 and 1887–9, and presented before the Congress a collection of photographs he had taken.

Dr. J. Vilanova described a fossil man found by M. Carles in the valley of the river de la Plata, associated with or near to a skeleton of a *Megatherium* in the Pampean formation, which corresponds in its characteristics with the European Lehm. Dr. Vilanova has studied the question of fossil man in times of high antiquity, as probably no other Spaniard and but few others in all the world have ever done.

Dr. J. Deniker, Librarian of *Histoire Naturelle* at Paris, was charged by his Government with a scientific mission to Cape Horn, which he visited in 1882–3. He gave to the Congress a resume of his investigations under the title of *Fuegien Anthropology*. He first mentions the difference in appearance between the inhabitants of *Tierra del Fuego* and the Archipelago of Magellan. He describes the type which is based upon his measurement of more than a hundred living Fuegians. He remarks their striking analogy with the prehistoric skulls found by Lund at Lagoa Santa in Brazil, and by Roth at

Pontimilo, Argentine Republic. His conclusions are:—first—the existence in South America of a race or a variety of the American Race, of small height, meso- or dolichocephalic, nose concave—often retroussé in the root—large below, with prominent eyebrows shaped like lozenges, large mouth, etc. Second:—This race occupied in times of high antiquity a large part of South America, principally that south of the Amazon. Third:—At the present time, this same race in a more or less pure state reduced to a few tribes dispersed a long ways from each other, meaning the Fuegians at the extreme south of the Continent and the Botocudos much farther north on the headwaters of the Amazon. Fourth:—They are found isolated in small tribes disseminated throughout Brazil, Bolivia, Peru and Chili. Fifth:—That this race presents a striking contrast to the Patagonian and with several others of the ancient tribes. Sixth:—That it is probable that most of the indigenous population of South America are the issues arising from a mixture of the three races—the Fuegians and Botocudos, who are short in height and with dolichocephalic index,—the Patagonians who are tall and brachycephalic, and the Araucans Carabs who are small and brachycephalic, and possibly others unknown.

The group of questions under the head of Archeology was about equally divided between the United States and Central America. Mr. S. B. Evans investigated the claims made on behalf of the North American Indian as builders of mounds and other works of antiquity in the United States and Mexico. His conclusion was that the Indians were not the builders of the mounds and earthworks. His paper is an arraignment of the Bureau of Ethnology for having announced this theory. The spirit of his paper may be gathered from the following quotation:—

“The United States Bureau of Ethnology in its capacity as a Governmental department has seen fit to lay the weight of its commanding influence to a theory that all the works of antiquity in the United States are to be referred to the Indians. * * * Everything contrary to the theory they maintain and foster, is characterized as romantic and visionary in comparison with the opinion announced with something like official authority, by the respectable gentlemen who have created a school which might be designated as the Fenimore Cooper School of American Archeology, for the reason that it claims for the Indian more than he would claim for himself. Disciples of this school have met with the experiences usual to those who attempt to adjust facts to pet opinions, and a notable instance is reported in the

Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau, where a distinguished observer, writing under the sanction of his chief, alludes to the manner of Black Hawk's burial, and brings that forth as a proof that Indians built mounds within the historic period."

Prince Poutjatine presented an interesting paper accompanied by specimen illustrations of imprints of textile fabrics on Russian prehistoric pottery, and he brought for comparison, a collection of stamps and imprints similar in decoration and manufacture on prehistoric pottery of the United States of America prepared by Mr. Wilson of Washington, from the United States National Museum. The specimens presented by Prince Poutjatine were the result of excavations made by himself on his own property at Bolgoje, in the Province of Novgorod, midway between Moscow and St. Petersburg. The similarity between these two sets of specimens from nearly opposite sides of the globe was truly remarkable. Pottery with these imprints of textile fabrics have been found in other parts of Russia—the Provinces of Wladimir and Laroslaw—as is noted in the work of the late Count Ouvaraw in the "*Age de pierre en Russia.*" Prince Poutjatine argued that these facts were evidences of communication between Russia and Siberia with America across the Straits of Bering. To this opinion, however, Mr. Wilson did not agree, because the pottery of the United States thus decorated was not found in that part of the United States approaching Bering Strait.

M. Marcel Daly read an Essay at the Chronologic Classification of Monuments of Prehistoric America, but he presented it as nothing more than a working hypothesis, recommended to investigators for the determination of the truth.

Other papers upon American Archeology were those on Frescos on the Ancient Palace of Mitla, by Dr. Ed. Seler; Archeological Studies in Salvador by Capt. Montessus de Ballore; and Petroglyphs on the Isthmus of Panama and Central America and the Antilles by M. Pinart. He concludes that the art of making petroglyphs was most highly developed in the Antilles especially in Porto Rico, but nevertheless in the Islands of Granada, Guadeloupe, St. Christopher and St. John. He attributes this higher art to that race of prehistoric people who preceded the conquering Caribs. In Cuba, the petroglyphs are rare, and they are not to be found in Jamaica. The ruins of Tialuanaco were explained by M. T. Ber, who presented a photograph of these ruins, which he alleged to be the first ever taken. Interesting among them were huge blocks of stone 20 and more feet long in process of being sawed. The quarry whence they came was well known,

and as it was on the borders of the island, the belief was that the blocks were transported on the water by means of rafts.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

The only paper upon this subject relating to the North American Indian, was that by Capt. John G. Bourke, 7th Cavalry, U. S. A., upon the Sacred Hunt of the North American Indian. The author witnessed one while among the Zuñi Indians of New Mexico, which he describes in detail. The "Hunt" was for the purpose of procuring meat to feed the Sacred Eagles of which there were 13 specimens and which furnished the plumage for the various dances and ceremonies. His description included other tribes. He showed a boomerang used by the Zuñi and Moquis. The blade was 20 inches long with a handle 3 inches, the blade was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, bent edgeways 3 inches.

M. Desiré Charnay presented a memoir on the Analogies between the North and Central American civilization and that of Asia. His comparisons were based upon his own experiences in the former countries, compared with those of the latter as described by various authors.

Dr. Seler, of Germany, described Uitzilopochtli the God of War.? He also described some of the arts of the Ancient Mexicans, principally of working stone and making plume ornaments. This subject was continued by a paper by Mrs. Z. Nuttal on Quetzal-apanecaioth or the ancient plume head-dress of the Aztecs. She also presented a feather hat, Mexican or Aztec, the making of which was one of the specialties of the ancient Aztecs. It was seen by Mrs. Nuttal in the Pitti Palace at Florence, and was recognized by her as either the work of an Aztec workman or a reproduction thereof made by a Spanish Artist.

Other papers within this group were Popular Melodies of the Guatemala Indians by M. Raymond Pilet; The Limit to Prehistoric Civilization upon the Isthmus of Panama by M. Pinart; a description of the Antiquities of the Island of Aruba by the same author. M. R. de Semalla described the characteristics of the few remaining Caribs on the Island of Guadeloupe; M. Marcel treated upon the Fuegians at the end of the XVII century as they were reported in some of the unpublished documents of the Bibliotheque Nationale.